The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,661.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	September 1873. 4	Leave Colombo	September 1873. 13
„ Ratnagiry	5	„ Galle	14
„ Vingorla	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Pondicherry	18
„ Mangalore	7	„ Sadras	20
„ Cannanore	8	„ Coconada	22
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopaulpore	24
„ Cochin	10	„ False Point	25
„ Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
„ Tuticorin	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873. 27	Leave BUSREH	Sept. 1873. 17
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Fao	17
„ Guadur	Sept. 1	„ Bushire	19
„ Muscat	3	„ Bahrein	19
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Linga	24
„ Linga	7	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	9	„ Muscat	28
„ Koweit	11	„ Guadur	Oct. 1
„ Fao	11	„ Kurrachee	3
„ Mahomerah	12	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every ...DAY, at 2 o'clock.

...departure during the fair Season commencing ...er will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

...PENANG, 638 Tons, 120 H. P., Com- ...will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd ...P.M.

...ship CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H. P., Comman- ...son, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the ... 1873, at 2 P.M.

...am-ship KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H.P., Comman- ...M. Rs. ..., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th ...4 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

NOTICE.—This FERRY will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, and will from that date ply regularly.

Leaving SURAT—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

Leaving GOGO—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons-250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 9 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. Ed. Saubry & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 22nd August, 1873, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. F. Cates, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,513 tons and 457 H.P.,) Captain N. Harlewood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. CHINA, 2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 20th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	„	to Bombay	Nov. 6	„	to Calcutta
„ 9	„	to Calcutta	„ 13	„	to Bombay
„ 16	„	to Bombay	„ 20	„	to Calcutta
„ 23	„	to Calcutta	„ 27	„	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	„	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £68
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY OR PALLOW ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Eduljee Adajee Homejee, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Succaram Kossow Bhundaree, the Mortgagor :—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 356 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of the Oart called or known by the name of Ch ers, and registered under No. 11, with the messuage or dwelling house and a range standing thereon, assessed under No. 457, situate on the east side of the Breach Candy or Pallow Road without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Gunputrao Suddaseejee, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north partly by the property of Wa soodew Luxmoonjee and partly by the property of the said Gunputrao Sadaseejee, and on the south by the property of Heerjee Gungajee. For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply at the office of Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thackurdass, the Mortgagee's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction on account and risk of Narayen Crustna Laud and others, Mortgagors on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd September 1873, at 3 P.M., all the Omnibus Rolling Stock, valuable Australian and other Horses, open and closed carriages, harness and stable furniture, and appurtenances of the Bombay Omnibus Company at the stables of the Company in Khetwady Lane, outside the Fort. Further particulars will be given hereafter.—Dated 20th August 1873.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS,

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED. FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOPERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinett, or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is a red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, &c., PROPRIETORS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

CALICO FANCY BALL.

A BALL as above will take place in the COUNCIL HALL, POONA, by permission of H. E. The GOVERNOR, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September 1873, at half-past 9 P.M., under the Patronage of

THE HON'BLE Mrs. BONAR DEANE.
THE HON'BLE LADY SPENCER.
Mrs. ROGERS.
Mrs. GIBBS.
THE LADY LOUISA HALL.

RULES.

1. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy Dresses are to be made entirely of Calico, plain or coloured. Under the head of Calico must be understood all fabrics of cotton, except cotton velvet. Any doubts on the subject of Dress will be settled by application to a Lady Patroness.
2. All Trimmings to be of Calico, but Gold and Silver Tinsel and Cotton Lace, &c., will be admitted.
3. Gentlemen over 60 years of age will be admitted in the Ordinary Evening Costume of Gentlemen of the XIXth Century.
4. Ladies who object to Fancy Dress must wear Calico.
5. All Gentlemen must appear in Fancy Dresses. No Uniform allowed.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets	Rs. 7
Family Ticket to admit Two	„ 11
Ditto ditto ditto Three	„ 15
Ditto ditto ditto Four	„ 19

Family Tickets available only for members of the same Family.

N.B.—The Committee earnestly request that immediate application be made for Tickets, in order that an Estimate of available funds may be arrived at.

Application for Tickets to be made to one of the Managing Committee, viz. :—

Lieutenant-Colonel BRAY, Northern Lines.
Major RIDEOUT, Kirkee.
Lieutenant C. F. SPENCER, A.D.C., Ganesh Khind.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

Pure, Wholesome, and Agreeable,

Imported Overland Weekly

BY

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), BOMBAY AND POONA.

BISCUITS,

By ALEXANDER ROBB & Co.,

Infants' Nursery,
Tops and Bottoms Rusks,
Alberts.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

Filled and Completed with every requisite on the shortest notice.

A large Assortment to choose from, of a great variety of patterns and sizes.

Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, 2nd Edition.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

P. FUCKEERJEE & CO., HOUSE AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 1, CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE *TIMES OF INDIA*, FORT.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to intimate that he has leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED.

WANTED, the following three Numbers of Chesson and Woodhall's BOMBAY MISCELLANY :—August and September 1863, February 1864.—Apply to the Manager of this Paper.

NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz. :—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.
CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE per CENT. per ANNUM, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1873.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 216 for TEN SHARES No. 926/935 for the term 1869-71, and SCRIP CERTIFICATES Nos. 193/198 for SIX SHARES No. 438/443 all in the name of the late RUTTONJEE EDULJEE, Incdivest, are MISSING, and holders of same are notified to communicate with the Undersigned before 31st October 1873, otherwise fresh Certificates will be issued for the Shares in question, and the originals will be considered cancelled.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES KENNARD DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th June 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ARE CLEARING OUT last Season's SILKS at HALF PRICE.

Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,

TOBACCO PLANTERS, CIGARS, CHEROOTS, AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,

DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

HAVE OPENED A

DEPOT and SAMPLE ROOM AT 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR

CIGARS,
CHEROOTS,
and CIGARETTES.

Apply to the CLERK in CHARGE.
TERMS—CASH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market the

Public are hereby Cautioned against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Refinement and Delicacy of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes,

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NEW YORK.

MANILLA CIGARS,

No. 2.

A very fine Parcel has just been imported by the Undersigned.

"They are superb." *Letter from Political Agent received* 10-8-73.

In Boxes of 100.....Rs. 8 per Box.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Bloom, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Pitychosome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The common alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.'s passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fare for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termial, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.,
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

BILLIARD BALLS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co. have just received a Consignment of the above, which are offered at the following prices :—

Set of 3 Balls, 2⅛"	Rs. 22
„ of 3 Balls, 2 3/16"	„ 27
„ of 16 Pyramid Balls, full size	„ 112
„ of 9 Pool „ „	„ 72

The above are of the best quality, and made of AFRICAN IVORY.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY FOR *CASH PAYMENTS.*

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2 and 3, HUMMUM STREET.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent post-free on application.

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MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.

Eradicates Mange on HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other p

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 21st AUGUST 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains almost the same as given in our quotations yesterday.

Government Securities are quiet at the present prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s.10½d. to 1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ... 1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ... 1s. 10 7/16d.
Credit, do. ... 1s. 10 13/32d. to ½d.
Documents, do. ... 1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, demand ... 1s. 10 3/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½.
„ Do' demand ... 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight ... 99¾
Do. demand ... 100 1/16 to 100⅛

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... 111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cent. ... 106½ to 106¾
Four per cent. ... 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 106
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15 years' Debenture Loans ... 109½
10 years' do. do. ... 105
5 years' do. do. ... 103
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New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ... 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
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Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ... 5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise ... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ „
Do. do. ... 7½ „
Bank Bills ... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper ... 8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs. 10-2 6
Catolas ... 290
Mexican Dollars ... 222
Five-Francs Pieces ... 221½
Bar Silver ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf ... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ... 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Italian steamer Arabia, bound to Genoa, accepted £2-7-6 for Liverpool transhipping.—The direct steamer Wimbledon has nearly completed her loading at £2-10-0 to £2-12-6. There has been a little more demand to-day; but rates are weak at our quotations for steamers. By sail they are upheld.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d. / Wooden Ships ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
London ... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £2 12s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal { Wheat ... £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0. }
China { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 per 2240 charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 21st AUGUST 1873.

MARKET dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	92
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	735
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	267½
8,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China ...	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	122
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank ...	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318-3'6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	337
...	£20	109'15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	136
...	£20	42'10'2	do.	Ditto ...	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
...	£18	198'6'1	do.	Do. New Shares ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co. ...	1,500
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land ...	810
21,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

2,000	1,000	all	2,50p.a	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,455
2,000	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,675
2,000	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United ...	1,185
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,810
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern ...	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jowraj Indio Mills ...	1,125
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's ...	1,240
900	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,230
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental ...	3,325
600	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal ...	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

140	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	775
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co. ...	550
280	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co. ...	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co. ...	6,450
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co. ...	1,100
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do Do New ...	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co ...	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company ...	1,200
200	2,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co. ...	4,700
150	9,000	all	200 p.c.	East India Press Co. ...	2,700
150	8,500	all	300 *	Fort Press Co. ...	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Franji Cowasji Press Co.	410
800	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Frenel Press Co ...	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co. ...	2,150
225	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co. ...	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	620
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press. ...	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co. ...	650
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co. ...	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited. ...	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	..	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,265
1,000	50	11	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	68
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. ...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld. ...	102
1,000	50	all	14 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co ...	420
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
...	95	19½	...	Bank of China ... 1
...	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank ... 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank ... 1
...	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ... 2
...	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ... 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed very quiet without change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

700 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 10 6
500 „ „ „ 40 in. 39 yds. 6½ lbs. „ 4 2 6
500 „ „ „ 45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. „ 5 1 0
1,200 „ „ Jaconets 40 in. 20 yds. 2½ lbs. „ 2 2 6
500 „ „ T. Cloth 32in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. „ 4 8 0
600 „ White Lappets 40 in. 40 yds. „ 2 8 0

COTTON.

Advices by wire of the 20th instant report the Liverpool market dull, the price of fair Dhollera being quoted at 6 d. per lb. The sales of the day are to the extent of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Imports amount to 4,000 bales. The market here continues dull, and prices have a downward tendency. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

Comravuttee ... at Rs. 193 to 195
Akola ... at „ 198 to 200
Broach, M. G ... at „ 200 to 210
Hingunghaut ... at „ 216 to 218
Dholleral and Bhownaggur ... at „ 190 to 193
Sawgimed ... at „ 200 to 202
Compta and Vingorla ... at „ 180 to 183

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies Veerumgaum ... at Rs. 185

YARNS.

The market for all kinds of Grey continues very quiet, and prices rule in favour of buyers. The following sales has taken place yesterday :—

30,000 lbs. Water No. 30's ... (local) at 19 7/16 as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Khedive (s) ...	Steward ...	Suez, August 8.

DEPARTURE.

Augt.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
21	Chaldea (s') ...	Lewis ...	Coast, Calcutta and China.
	Euphrates (s) ...	Melville ...	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Gwalior, to China, &c.
Steamer Penang, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 18 Fenella ... London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

Ebden, Captain, 25th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Nusserabad.

AUGUST 21.

Harispp, Lieutenant, 16th Hussars, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Miller, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, from leave, to Poona.

Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 21.)

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Notification in the Judical Department, dated 28th May 1873, published in the *Government Gazette* of 29th idem, at page 454, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to pub lish the following Notification containing revised Rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government, of the expenses of complainants and witnesses in cases coming before the Criminal Courts.

Under the provisions of Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code (ACT X. of 1872), the Honourable the Governor in Council has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, been pleased to pass the following revised Rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government of the expenses of complainants and witnesses in cases coming before the Criminal Courts :—

I.—The Criminal Courts are authorized to pay, at the rates specified below, expenses of complainants of witness (1) in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by or under the orders or with the sanction of the Government, or any Judge, Magistrate, or any other public officer, or in which it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly in furtherance of the interests of the public service ; (2) in all cases entered in column 5 of the schedule appended to the Criminal Procedure Code as not bailable ; and (3) of witnesses in all cases in which they are compelled by the Magistrate of his own motion to attend under the provisions of Section 351 of the Code.

(*a*) European and East-Indian witnesses in the Mofussil, when summoned by a Criminal Court to give evidence, are to be allowed their actual expenses for carriage, when the same are not in excess of six annas a mile. They are also to be allowed a sum not exceeding Rupees 2-8-0 a day for subsistence if they demand the same.

(*b.*) European and East-Indian witnesses, coming from the Mofussil to attend trials at the High Court, are to be remunerated as follows :—

1st Class.—Each person coming under this class to be allowed eight annas a mile as travelling expenses for himself and a servant ; five rupees a day as hotel allowance while in Bombay ; and two rupees for carriage hire for each day he may have to attend the High Court.

2nd Class.—Persons under this class to have their actual travelling expenses ; three rupees a day as board expenses in Bombay, and one rupee palkee hire for each day of attendance at the High Court.

3rd Class.—Persons of this class to have their actual travelling expenses and (1-8-0) one rupee eight annas a day as boarding allowance.

NOTE.—The Magistrate or other authority who sends a witness to the High Court shall determine to which of the above class he belongs.

(*c*) As a general rule, Native witnesses of the better class, as Patch Pandeerpeshas, Merchants, Vakeels, and persons of corresponding rank, as well as all witnesses who are in no way concerned in the case in which their evidence is given, but whose evidence is required for furthering the ends of justice (such as attesting witnesses to depositions and inquest reports, provided they can read and write), are to be allowed six annas a day, as subsistance money and they are also to receive railway and other travelling expenses that have been actually incurred by them, provided the same be reasonable.

(*d*.) Native witnesses of the class of cultivators and menials, who would not, under ordinary circumstances, vo'untarily incur any expense on account of special lodging when away from home, are to be allowed a subsistance money at the rate of three annas a day, and are also to receive railway and other travelling expenses actually incurred by them, provided the same be reasonable.

II.—Peculiar cases (that is cases not coming under the operation of Clauses *a b c* and *d* of Rule I are to be dealt with according to their own merits, and at the discretion of the Court from which subsistance money or travelling allowance is demanded.

III.—When a witness lives in the same town or village in which the Court, before which he is required to give evidence, is situated, the Court may award him such sum, not exceeding 4 annas a day, as may compensate him for any loss he may have incurred by attendance upon the Court.

* Any place outside the limits of the Town of Bombay, but within the Presidency of Bombay, or any place outside the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay, but within the Presidency at Bombay.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

C GONNE,
Bombay Castle, 18th August 1873. Secretary to Government.

With reference to Government Resolutions in the General Department, Nos 1565 and 2176, dated respectively the 1st July and 14th Sept 1869, extending the Rules and Regulations for inspecting and controlling houses of illfame, and for preventing he spread of venereal disease, framed under Clause 7 of Section LXI of the Bombay Cantonment Act No III of 1867, to a radius of three miles round the limits of the Cantonment of Kurrachee (extending to and including Kemaree), His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe, under Section XVIII of the above Act, the breaches of such Rules and Regulations committed within the aforesaid limits, shall be inquired into and be cognizable by the Cantonment Magistrate of Kurrachee.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

C GONNE,
Bombay Castle 20th August 1873. Secretary to Government.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rao Sheb Veerpasaed Taipirasad, Mamlutdar of Taluka Mandvee, in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from date of departure in Sept next, under rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt J H R Cruickshank, R E, Adjt, Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Capt G E Erskine, Lt-Col S J Thorp, Capt E L Marryat, Lt J Keily, Capt T L Fraser, Lt-Col F Roome, Capt A R Seton, and Asst Surg F C Barker.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Col J A Wood, V C, 12 months, P A, Surg Maj E Morson, 3 months, S C, Capt G Bramwell, 6 months S C, Surg W F Knapp, 3 months S C, and Lt-Col E L Taverner, 6 months, P A.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Major Hilary Alderson Woodhouse, 3rd August 1873.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in Sept next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lt-Col A Carney, Staff Corps, and Adjt Genl of the Army.

Surg B Gibbs, Beng Med Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Capt J T McGonn, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Under the authority of H M's Government, notified in G O No 573 dated 14th August 1872, para 3, the undermentioned Officer is removed to the Pension List from this date :—

Lt Col F Macgowan, S C, on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H D E Forbes, of the Guzerat Survey, who has been allowed two years' sick leave, was granted subsidiary leave from the 12th July to 8th August 1873, under Sec 10, Supplement F, and Section 15 (*a*) Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Whittenbury held the Office of Supdt of Panchgunny from 25th April last to 10th ult both days inclusive.

Mr H D E Forbes, Assist Supdt Rev Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, is promoted from the Fourth to the Third Grade of Asst Supdt, with effect from the 22nd July 1873.

Mr A B Steward to act as Second Asst Collr of Dharwar during the absence of Mr J R Middleton, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg C W MacRury has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, during the absence of Surg R Byramji, on privilege leave for 90 days from the 16th ult.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Government Resolution No 258 I.—1262 of 27th May 1873, placing the Ahmednuggar and Nassick Irrigation Division in subordinance, Mr. F. E. Griffith C E, and Mr. F D Campbell, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Public Works, Stores, &c, &c. (with the exception of the Bhatodi Tank appertaining to that Division on the afternoon of 31st July 1873, and Mr. F R Griffith, C E, and Mr. J E Whiting, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bhatodi Tank, with stores, &c., belonging thereto, on the 5th August 1873.

Major C B F Penny, R E, and Mr. E K Reinold, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Satara, before noon, on the 4th August 1873.

Messrs. J C Pottinger and D Rutherford respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Fulailee Division on the afternoon of 1st August 1873.

In continuation of this Office Notification No. 17, dated 19th ultimo, Officers in charge of Government Treasuries are informed that painted copies of the Guzar ntee Forms referred to should be obtained from the Government Central Press by direct Indent in the usual manner.

The Guarantee Forms will require to be stamped under No. 9, Schedule I, of Act XVIII. of 1869.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs H R Cooke and F P Lelly respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr and Mag of Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 4th inst.

Messrs H R Cooke and F P Lelly respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmedabad City Survey and enquiry Office, in the forenoon of the 4th inst.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette*, August 16)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotion in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned for the time the late Lt-Col T M McHutchin, Depy Commr of the 1st class, was absent on furlough, viz, from the 1st December 1872 to the 22nd April 1873 :—

Mr L Ricketts, Depy Commr of the 3rd, and officiating Depy Commr of the 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Mr B Krishnasingar, Depy Commr of the 4th, and officiating Depy Commr of the 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Major H E Mottet, Assist Commr of the 1st, and officiating Depy Commr of the 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class of the latter grade.

Capt E F Maltby, Asst Commr of the 3rd, and officiating in the 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 4th class in the Mysore Commission, with effect from the 25th April last.

Lt-Col Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infy, is appointed a Political Agent of the 3rd grade and posted to the office of Agent to the Govr-Genl with the King of Oudh and Supt of Political Pensions, vice Lt-Col W L Randall, permitted to retire from the Service.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Fitzgerald availed himself, on the forenoon of the 25th July 1873, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification of this Department, No. 1888, dated 24th idem.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 5 of Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code :—

5. "Examination leave" does not operate as an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section ; and, if the examination to attend which the leave is taken be successfully passed, and the officer have not already had twelve months' examination leave, then it counts as duty qualifying for privilge leave.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 99 of the Civil Pension Code :—

Section 99.—Service in the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway, and in Bombay, is treated as service under Government, though such police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 4 (*a*) and 5 (*a*) under Section 35 of the Civil Pension Code :—

4 (*a*).—The Officer must furnish all information that may be required from him by the Accountant General.

5 (*a*).—The salary of an officer lent or transferred must, in every case, be fixed with the consent of the Government of India, and an officer must not accept any increase of salary without previous sanction of the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut-Col Mowbray Thomson, of Inf., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

H. E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confirm Surg-Major J Elliot, M.D., of the Medl Dept, in his appointment as Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency, with effect from the date of the promotion of Surg Maj D McDonald, M. D., to the grade of Depy Surgn Genl.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department No. 2594 of the 8th Aug 1873, the services of Surg W W Galloway, M D, of the Med Department, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Col from the date specified under the provisions of the G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Edward Pryse Lloyd-Harries (since retired) 29th Dec 1870.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Edward Bruce, of the 39th Foot, 2nd Squad Subtrn, 19th Ben Cavalry (Lancers),—25th June 1872.

Conductor M Dunedin is permitted to resign his postion in the Warrant grade of the Dept of P W in view to obtaining his discharge from the army.

Sub-Condr R cumbin, attached to the Ellichpoor Magazine, Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the rank of Conductor.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Maj Rowland Smith, of the Ben S C, Wing Officer, 8th Regt of N I, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 18th July 1873, the date of h s departure from Bombay per Khedive.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified under the operation of G G O No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 29, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet, to be Captain.—Montague Jocelyn Klog-Harman, Ben S C,—2nd Oct 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lt Edward Francis J de Cleasy Rennick, of the Ben S C, 2nd Squad Sub 7th Ben Cavy, for six months, under Rule XI. of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

1st class Apothecary John Kelly, of the Sub Mdl Dept, Civil Surg Bustee, North-Western Provinces, for one year, under the provisions of G G O Nos. 207 of 1869 and 888 of 1872.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Capt H E Eliot, of the General List, Infy, G G O No 742 of 1873, per Zambesi, 30th July 1873, from Calcutta.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Col D Gaye, of the F Brig, R H Apr, to be Ins Genl of Artillery for India, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General A Hayshe, who vacated at the expiration of h's tour of Staff service.

The following Regtl Order issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is confirmed, subject to the officers passing an examination in drill :—

Dated 5th August 1873—Making the following appointments :—

Ensign Charles Gee Smyth to be Lieut, vice Lieut H G Whelan, resigned.

Sergeant Thomas Henry to be Ensign, vice Ensign C G Smyth, promoted.

With reference to G G O No 803 of the 30th July 1873, it is notified that the applications for furlough therein authorized to be submitted direct to the Government of India, should be sent, except in very special cases, to the Mily Dept, Calcutta, as required by G G O No 519 of the 10th May 1869.

The furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for 4 months under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Bt Lt-Col C MacGregor, of the Ben S C, Asst Qr Genl, in G G O No. 488 of the 7th May 1873, is cancelled.

With reference to the Notification issued by the P W Dept, No 920, dated the 12th Aug 1873, the services of Capt J Bray, of the Unattached List, 1 to Barrack Master, Barrackpore Division, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival. packet.
United Kingdom ...	Aug. 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	„ 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian ...	„ 28	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China ...	„ 25	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	„ 29	3-30 P.M.	4 30 P.M.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday ...	Aug. 29	Friday ...	Sept. 6

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

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Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HAM—ELLIOT—June 28th, at St. John's Church, Paignton, Devon, by the Rev. F. W. Poland, Vicar, H. J. Ham, H. M. Mail Agent, Bombay, to Anna Maria, only surviving daughter of Mrs. C. B. Elliot, of Cliff Park, Devon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ISAAC—August 17th, at 51 Ezra Street, Calcutta, the wife of Joseph Simon Hyam Isaac, Esq., of a daughter.

KORPER—August 14th, at Maud Villa, 25, Deeh Serampore Road, Entally, the wife of G. B. Korper, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOERNLE—August 12th, at Umriteur, Frederick Theophil Edwin, the only son of the Rev. and Mrs. Herrmann Hoernle, aged one year and ten days.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873.

THERE is nothing worse for an army than to be always exp

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 1st AUGUST.

ABOUT 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Khedive, Commander J. D. Steward, arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 1st August on board. She sailed from Suez on the 8th at 10 A.M., and Aden on the 14th August at 10-7 A.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Drysdale.
Miss Bagnat.
Mr. W. Broughton.
Mr. H. C. P. Bell.
Mr. T. H. Thompson.
Mr. Rose.
Mr. W. Wilson.
Mrs. Sandeman's native male servant.
Mrs. Bodwell's native male servant.
Mrs. Masson's ayah.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. Simson.
Mr. Rustomjee Kerwalla.
Mr. Ardaseer M. Kaka.
Sir W. Morgan.
Mr. Macmillan.
Mr. Harlopp.
Mr. Schwendler.
Mr. F. Anderson.

FROM MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. Smith.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Jamieson Elles.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. Macaulay's native male servant.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. E. J. Emerton.
Goolam Hosseln.
Mr. and Mrs. Pasco.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 1st AUGUST.

HAVING gone to the House of Commons early yesterday afternoon, in the expectation that the Indian Budget would come on soon after the House met, I had the opportunity of hearing the very interesting debate on the second reading of the Duke of Edinburgh's Annuity Bill. There was a very full House when Mr. P. A. Taylor rose to move the rejection of the Bill, and to my surprise the member for Leicester was listened to throughout his speech not merely patiently but respectfully. He spoke very well, with marked sincerity but moderation of language, and he marshalled the arguments against the Bill with quite unaccustomed skill and vigour. I hope you will not set me down as a Republican of the deepest dye if I say that the case he made out seems to me quite unanswerable. Mr. Gladstone, in his effusive speech, did not in fact attempt to grapple with it; and nothing to my mind could be more expressive than the silence maintained on the Liberal benches while the Conservatives applauded the semblance of generous indignation with which the Premier made the clap-trap appeal, "Is it come to this, that the great English nation is to go cap in hand to the Emperor of Russia, and ask him to provide for his son-in-law, as we cannot afford to do so?" It may be granted that the sum asked for, £25,000 a year, is not too large if the marriage is one required by the national interests, and also that, in such a case, the Queen is entitled, according to the present arrangement about the Civil List, to demand that the dowry shall be provided by Parliament instead of out of her own purse. The Civil List was certainly not fixed at such an amount when the Queen came to the throne as would enable Her Majesty to maintain at her own expense such of the Princes as the nation may wish too see marry, in order to keep up the succession to the Crown. But it seems ridiculous to contend that, no matter how many Princes there may be of the Blood Royal, Parliament is bound to see each of them well provided for whenever he chooses to marry the lady of his affections. There can be nothing clearer than that the responsibility of Parliament in this matter is limited to the duty of seeing that there shall be no failure of heirs to the Crown. The Parliamentary grants to the sons of George the Third were made entirely for the sake of avoiding the political danger of the extinction of the House of Brunswick. Mr. Gladstone failed to cite any precedent of a grant to a Prince on his marriage which was not warranted by this political motive; and it is superfluous to remark that there is no apparent danger at present of a failure in the direct line of succession. The Prince of Wales has five children already, each one of whom has precedence over the Duke of Edinburgh, and in the course of the next ten years Parliament will be called upon to provide suitable establishments for this next generation. But the Queen has any number of grandchildren already, in addition to the family of the Prince of Wales. There is, therefore, no political necessity of the kind already referred to for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh; and Parliament may well view with the apprehension the prospect of an unlimited increase of the princely breed, who will in the next generation be numerous enough almost to form a caste of their own. It is not unfair, in such circumstances, that the marriage of the Duke should be looked upon as a private rather than a national affair, and as one therefore that it concerns Her Majesty rather than the nation to provide for. The voting in the House last night did not at all represent the real feeling of the House and the country on this subject. It is, no doubt, the fact that the leaders of both parties in the House are in a conspiracy to favour the Court interests whenever votes of the kind are proposed; and of course there are few members of Parliament who think it worth while or have the courage to break away from their leaders for the sake of getting their names put on the black list at Court. The *Times* says the time has gone by for having any foolish fears of the influence of the Crown, which has ceased to be political and is now merely social. But it is this social influence which corrupts politicians and demoralizes the press itself. Those of your readers who have been in the habit of believing that English Radicals are wanting in patriotism will do well to contrast Mr. P. A. Taylor's honest declaration that he could not see the advantage to England of an alliance with Russia, inasmuch as we "lost by diplomacy what we had won by arms," with the feeble and foolish talk in some of the daily newspapers about the "common mission" of Russia and England in the East. The *Times* went so far the other day in its new-born enthusiasm for the country of the Duke of Edinburgh's bride as to announce that the Emperor of Russia had given a proof of his desire to conciliate England, and had strictly fulfilled the promises of Count Schouvaloff by instructing General Kaufmann to evacuate Khiva. The terms of peace with Khiva, as you of course know, deprive the Khan of all his territory on the right bank of the Amou, take away from him the right of capital punishment, impose upon him a tribute which will utterly impoverish him for years, and keep him a humble dependent of the Czar, and give the Russians the right of occupying Schurakhan above and Kungrad below Khiva on the river, so that they remain masters of the Amou and the real lords of Khiva without having the trouble and expense of governing the country. And such a settlement of the Central Asian difficulty is accepted as satisfactory by the leading journal of England! If there were not a serious decay of public virtue in England, writing of this sort would not be tolerated. But the leaders on foreign affairs in some of the principal daily papers seem to be written by a set of political eunuchs, who get their instructions from hangers-on at garden parties and Marlborough House dinners. The names of Mr. Delane, of the *Times*, and Mr. Levy, of the *Telegraph*, invariably figure in the lists of guests at such entertainments; and a cordial shake of the hand from the Czarevitch and a smile from the Czarevna put them into a state of mind resembling that of Mr. Burke, when he remembered how he had seen Marie Antoinette, "then the Dauphiness, at Versailles, glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendour and joy." The prospect of getting another princely establishment in London, which will give dinners and balls and garden parties at the expense of the nation, seems to have been too much for the nerves, the patriotism, the manly virtue, of our journalists.

When the decision on the Annuity Bill had been taken, there was a long debate on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, a measure which gives members the opportunity of bringing up any question of finance that has been raised during the Session. Mr. Sclater Booth took advantage of this last chance to make an elaborate but not any vigorous attack on the administration of the Treasury; and Mr. Lowe, to the general amazement, replied with unprecedented humbleness, owning his faults and promising amendment hereafter. He, however, did not really give way on any of the points at issue, alleging that he had done right in the matter of the Zanzibar Contract, and that, in the dispute between the Treasury and the Board of Works Office, the Treasury had done no more than strike out some verbiage instead of attempting to interfere with Mr. Ayrton. The last named gentleman sat on the Treasury Bench all through this speech looking as bland as usual; and, after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had sat down, Mr. Ayrton, as if to discredit the rumour that Mr. Lowe and he are not on speaking terms, shifted his seat and said a few words to the much badgered Chancellor, who listened, but a moment afterwards moved impatiently forwards anxious not to prolong the conversation. I see that one of your contemporaries in India thinks I am alone in the opinion I have formed of Mr. Ayrton's courtesy and ability. The report of last night's proceedings ought to undeceive him; for members on both sides of the House joined in praising him for the admirable way in which he has presided over the Indian Finance Committee; and generally he has made way with the House, while his colleagues have grown more and more unpopular. Mr. Gladstone evidently has great confidence in him, for after eleven o'clock Mr. Ayrton was left in charge of the House, and in his dispute with Mr. Lowe the sympathies of both Liberals and Conservatives were with him. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the most arrogant of men, but he was reduced to a pitiable plight last night. The Conservatives dealt gently with him, but the Liberals, who feel the reproach the Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought on the Government by his unbusiness-like conduct and want of good manners, were perfectly savage in their attacks on him. Mr. White and Sir J. Balfour took the lead in this assault, the former saying it was a "public scandal" that four committees of the House of Commons should in one Session have censured the management of the Treasury, and telling Mr. Lowe it was all owing to his own obstinacy that he was "the most unpopular man in the country." Any high-spirited Minister whose party generally had listened to his defence in chilling silence, while the more energetic members vehemently condemned him, would have hastened to resign his office; but Mr. Lowe will not do this, and the Conservatives have put themselve in so false a position by refusing to come into power when they had the chance that they dare not move a direct vote of censure.

After Mr. Lowe's conduct had been discussed for two hours, that forcible-feeble politician Lord Elcho, who, on the strength of being Colonel of the London Scottish Volunteers, fancies he is the "Woolwich Infant" of the army, and who is undoubtedly one of the greatest bores in the House of Commons, made a long speech stuffed full of cock-and-bull stories about the faults of the 35-ton gun and its projectiles and advocating the adoption of the Lancaster system of rifling. Sir H. Storks had no difficulty in answering this pretentious critic, who is an amateur in all things, from statesmanship and soldiering to architecture, and does nothing well; and the House then at last prepared itself to listen to Mr. Grant Duff's financial statement.

The Under-Secretary for India had a larger audience than usual; and, irritated no doubt by Mr. Fawcett's persistent attempts to make the discussion of the Indian Budget by the House of Commons a reality instead of a sham, he took more pains than usual to make his financial statement so dull that nobody would care to hear it out or stay for the debate that was to follow it. The *Times of India* has discovered that Mr. Grant Duff is a witty and jocose man; but, so far as I can judge, he has about as much sense of fun and pleasantry in him as the figure-head of a man-of-war or the Editor of the *Times of India*. He is one of the most painful speakers to listen to imaginable; talks in a priggish, supercilious, affected manner, looking all the while in the air, as if he were addressing a superior race of beings up above and had quite forgotten his earthly audience; and his voice, which at its best is far from agreeable, occasionally breaks into a shrill, squeaking, treble which is altogether ludicrous. There was not one cheer, and but one laugh all through his speech. The laugh was at him rather than with him. He ascribed the surplus of 1871-72 to "economy and opium;" and the House was greatly amused when Sir W. Lawson made an exclamation of horror at the mention of the opium revenue. Mr. Grant Duff, quite regardless of what was going on around him, proceeded to say that the surplus of 1872-73 was again, "under Providence," due to economy and opium; and, at this bizarre introduction of Providence into the business, Mr. Gladstone, who had come into the House for a few minutes, buried his head in his hands and went into a fit of laughter. The rest of the speech was dreary enough to make one think that the Under-Secretary had been charged to deliver the funeral oration of the House of Commons at the end of the Session. There could be no greater contrast than between Mr. Grant Duff and his redoubtable antagonist, Mr. Fawcett. The great difference between them is, that the latter has a wealth of human sympathy in him which makes him a statesman, while Mr. Grant Duff is a mere dried-up official. Mr. Fawcett's speech is wretchedly reported in to-day's papers, but it was the grandest he has yet delivered; and, although the Session is nearly at an end, it was listened to with close and earnest attention by a far larger proportion of members of the House of Commons than have ever before sat out an Indian debate. The fact is, Mr. Fawcett has fairly broken the ice of Parliamentary indifference to Indian affairs; and, if he keeps his seat, I believe the reforms he advocates will be passed into law before the dissolution of the next Parliament. His chief demand is that the proceedings of the Council of India shall be published, so that the India Office may become really responsible to Parliament. There might be some objection to this, if the Viceroy now-a-days, as in Lord Dalhousie's time, really governed India. But Lord Northbrook is merely the deputy of Mr. Grant Duff and the Duke of Argyll, with whose absolute rule over India the House of Commons is afraid to interfere as often as it would wish, for want of clearly understanding what is going on. Now, as between the rule of the India Office and that of the House of Commons, the former secret and irresponsible, the latter free and constantly held in check by public opinion, every reasonable man must prefer the House of Commons. Mr. Fawcett's other reforms include the opening of the Councils in India to representatives of the people and the abolition of the dangerous power of local taxation recently extended to irresponsible Governors and Chief Commissioners, anxious to win a name for themselves by building great public works. Finally, I suppose every one in Bombay will coincide with the member for Brighton in thinking the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay should be done away with. When one considers the moustrous salaries drawn, and the small quantity of work done by the Members of Council, it appears amazing that these sinecure offices should have been spared so long. When Sir S. Fitzgerald ruled in Bombay, the Governor in Council reminded one rather of such personages as one laughs at in the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* and other comic operas than of responsible public men ruling a great territory and many millions of human beings. Mr. Fawcett's speech last night made a great impression on the House, and will make a greater impression on the country; and, whatever the fate of his resolution of this year, the existing system of governing India is doomed to extinction.

You will see that Mr. Bourke carried his point last Friday evening, as the Government gave a promise that Lord Northbrook would not only see how he could get rid of unemployed officers without treating them unfairly, but would attempt the much more serious task of reorganising the native army of India. So ends the great scheme of remodelling the Indian army on which the irregular system which Sir W. Mansfield was chiefly responsible for introducing in India along with the amalgamation of the armies. Sir William (now Lord Sandhurst) takes credit to himself for having discovered a few years ago how serious would be the cost of the changes he himself had the chief hand in bringing about in 1861, when it was his object to curry favour with the Prince Consort. Had he had his way before leaving India, I suppose he would have put matters right pecuniarily by confiscating as many Colonels' allowances as possible. He does not think so lightly of his own pay, as appears from the questions put in the House about the slight mistake he has made this year in drawing full pay while absent from his post of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 1st AUGUST.

MONEY continues to get cheaper, and after so many successive reductions week after week—one taking place yesterday—there is again a prospect of yet further downward movements in the Bank rate. The absence of the usual pressure for gold of itself produced instantaneous relief, and a gradual accumulation of capital began to show itself; but the contraction of trade in some districts had a yet greater effect, and the demand for accommodation and advances has fallen off simultaneously with the demand for gold. Unfortunately this contraction of trade, beneficial though it may prove in the long run, is very disagreeable in the earlier stages of the process, and some mischief has already resulted while a good deal more is looked for. Besides the failures announced within the past fortnight others are anticipated, as the consequence of the systematic over-trading, mainly in the shape of excessive shipments to foreign markets, which has distinguished the business of the last twelve months; and the rumours circulated have a very prejudicial effect, tending still further to obstruct legitimate operations. Although no authentic particulars can be produced, there is no doubt, from the accounts which reach us, that high prices of raw materials and high wages are slowly working together to withdraw the command of some foreign markets entirely from English manufacturers. Where, as in the case of the cotton trade, these markets are still kept in our hands, it is only at the sacrifice of profits and by a persistence in such transactions as those which led to the failure of Robert Scheibler and other firms. The remedy for such mischiefs can only come slowly, but there is some reason to hope that it has at least commenced—and that is something. Cheaper money is a help to the end; the price of iron has been slightly reduced, and, after many efforts against the constant opposition of the working colliers, coal too is slowly receding. Of course it will require much more than we have yet done in that direction to have much effect. Prices once raised are not easily reduced to the original level, and the community has now acquired habits of personal expenditure which will be prolonged after prudence would declare retrenchment, so that a certain forced activity of trade may be seen for some time, well calculated to mislead observers. Nevertheless in the long run the various influences must tell, if only they are allowed free play.

The great obstacle of course still is the mischievous and in one sense suicidal organization of the working men to resist any diminution of the now excessive wages of labour. It might indeed be safe to put the difficulty in another way and to say that the great obstacle is the determination of the artisans to obtain yet further additions to their wages, or—what amounts to the same thing substantially—to obtain a reduction in working time. The builders here, as stated in one of my recent letters, took advantage of the busy season of the year to make claims for a higher wage, accompanied with a reduction of an hour in the time on Saturday. The masters were willing to allow the additional wage in the spring of next year, but at first refused the Saturday hour on the ground of difficulty in managing the payment of the men by 12 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock. This last point was of little real importance to the men, yet they stuck to it mainly with the view of showing how easily they could triumph over their helpless masters. I took the liberty of anticipating that the employers after a short resistance would succumb, and the result has confirmed this view. They surrendered at discretion after holding out just long enough to let the public see that the point was quite worth maintaining. On the other hand, the South Wales colliers who had threatened to strike if a particular demand were not complied with have, on second thoughts, decided to let things remain as they are—a decision which we may fairly assume to be due to a lively recollection of the sufferings they underwent during the prolonged strike last winter. On the main point, however, namely an increased out-put of coal and such a reduction of wages of coal and iron workers as will permit the placing the values of these commodities on a lower level we have not advanced a step. The slight fall in coal within the last fortnight is due solely to the action of the mine owners.

The principal financial event of the week has been the issue of the anticipated Egyptian loan. It is for £32,000,000 in a 7 per cent. stock at 84½, and the transaction is in highly efficient hands—the Imperial Ottoman Bank and Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt—who will take care that as a loan operation it succeeds. But the public generally have not responded to the temptations held out in the prospectus, and the subscription lists hang fire, while the Stock Exchange quotation for the scrip is scarcely above par. The amount is too large and the entire business of too barefaced a character to inspire much confidence in the financial management of the Khedive, and hence the *bona fide* applications are very small in amount. But of course the syndicate will complete the loan so far as its members are concerned, and for the Egyptian Government nothing more is requisite. I believe the loan was contracted with the syndicate at the price of 75, which leaves a wide margin for profit, but then the greater part of the amount will remain in its hands for several months, probably years, to be disposed gradually as the public can be induced to buy; and as the scrip will certainly fall to a discount immediately after the allotment letters are issued, the further sales will rapidly diminish the margin between 84½ and 75. Meanwhile, of course, the contractors must fulfil the terms of their agreement with the Khedive, the chief of which is the payment of twelve millions sterling on account, nine millions in Egyptian Treasury bonds, and the remaining three in cash. These Treasury bonds represent the floating debt, probably not the whole either, of the Government. The liabilities have been accumulating for years, and the pledge given when the last loan was brought out in 1868 that no further loan would be contracted for five years has thus been virtually set at nought. If we take the floating debts of the Khedive and his Government—for it is impossible to dissociate the two—at twelve millions sterling, we have the equivalent of two large loans quietly heaped up without the bondholders having any voice in the matter. Nor is this all. Two years after the above pledge was given—that is in 1870—a loan of seven millions sterling was brought out here by Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt—the same firm that manipulated the Honduras imposture. This loan was announced to be for the Khedive, and was offered on the security of his private domains, while virtually the Khedive and Egypt are one and the same thing. The Turkish Government protested against the 1870 loan, and it was at first thought the Stock Exchange Committee would refuse a settlement, but the Egyptian Government gave reassuring explanations and the total was subscribed. Add the seven millions of the 1870 loan to the twelve or thirteen millions of Treasury liabilities incurred since 1868, and we have a total of about twenty millions, equal to a loan of four millions every year, in addition to the previously created public debt. So much for the finances of Egypt.

I have alluded to the Bank rate of discount, which is now 3½ per cent., having yesterday been reduced from 4 per cent. The complete change which has come over the market since May has excited a good deal of comment, but one main cause of such ease when stringency was expected, has been the abstinence of the German Government from its usual purchases of bullion. The facility with which our Chancellor of the Exchequer has managed the liquidation of the Alabama claim without in the slightest degree disturbing the money market, or leaving himself so bare as to be obliged to borrow a little later on, has also greatly helped matters by disposing of a bugaboo which had seriously exercised the minds of certain journalistic alarmists here. At present then the prospect is that unless the German Government resumes its purchases of gold soon, we shall have prolonged and growing ease. That Government appears to have for the time stopped coining, and is now investing its spare cash in United States bonds. So long as it does so, we shall of course have plenty of money about, for the funds thus placed in circulation affect all the markets of Europe; but it is uncertain how far the Berlin Finance Minister will go with his investments, and this consideration is the only one of weight that need really affect estimates of the future course of the market.

The dulness of the Stock Exchange is, so far as foreign securities are concerned, as yet unrelieved, and every week some occurrence or other inflicts further discredit on these bonds. The Spanish bondholders, for instance, who have for months past been buoyed up with hopes that the coupon due on the 1st July last would be paid, were gratified, yesterday week, by a telegraphic announcement to the effect that a messenger was leaving Madrid for England with funds for that purpose. The stock rose about one per cent. in consequence. On Saturday, however, it was intimated that the telegram had been ascertained to be a forgery, and the stock naturally fell again. This successful trick has excited a general desire to have effectual means taken to prevent a repetition of what has more than once sufficed to put money into the hands of unscrupulous conspirators. The Stock Exchange Committee were asked to get the names of all the dealers and brokers who on Thursday and Friday last made bargains in Spanish Threes, and to ascertain for what clients these bargains were effected. There can be no question that if this were done thoroughly it would be the best mode of all for reaching the truth, but the constitution of the Committee unfits it for inquisitorial duties, and its members shrink from the raking up of scandal. In the House of Commons, however, a question was asked as to the chance of Government intervening, and the Attorney-General answered that he would see what could be done next Session in the matter.

The Liverpool and Manchester markets have shown more steadiness during the last few days, and although the accounts from the East are still unsatisfactory, some extensive contracts have been made for goods of most classes, whether suited to the home or foreign trade. From the lowest point touched the advance resulting from these transactions is about ¼ per lb. on yarns, and 1½ per piece on shirtings. The statistics of exports continue to indicate a full average supply to Calcutta and Bombay, while to the China ports the scale is lower. The quantities sent to Bombay in June were—plain cottons 18,045,524 yards; dyed and coloured 1,243,616 yards; printed 933,717 yards; and twist 619,905 lbs. The total of plain cottons for the six months was 114,717,116 yards against 95,747,011 yards in the corresponding half of 1872.

THE PASSENGERS BY THE BEHAR AND THEIR FARTHER TRAVELS.

S. S. SIMLA, 31st JULY,
SOMEWHERE OFF CEPHALONIA.

IN continuation of my former letter from Aden I proceed to give you some account of how we the passengers of the Behar from Bombay, with the mails of the 4th, were brought on from that port. I think I told you that the mails and passengers were to be trans-shipped to the Peshawur, and so they were in a few hours, and the coaling and all the rest of it having been got through, we started for the trip up the Red Sea the afternoon of the day the crippled Behar struggled in with us. Of course the Peshawur was crowded with passengers, already having, in addition to those she started with from Calcutta, picked up some at Madras and a crowd of Australians at Galle. Amongst these latter there were a few rare characters indeed, not to mention many of the sons of Israel noted for swell jewelry and a keen interest in driving bargains with the feather sellers at Aden as well as the hawkers of many other descriptions of small ware one is pestered by at Suez. We of the Behar were naturally looked on as interlopers, and most of those already on board the Peshawur seemed to consider our presence as a direct insult. Notwithstanding these drawbacks we held our own as you may imagine, and after a day or so we all settled down into our places and things went on just as smoothly as if we had all started from the same port. The journey up the Red Sea was very slow, the Peshawur only doing between 9 and 10 knots, and as may be expected it was hot enough for any thing. The accommodation too, we of the Behar had to put up with, was anything but first-class. We had to dine in the forward saloon, and the heat there at times, at least at that end of the table where "Yours truly" fortified the inner man, was most trying and oppressive. I do confess, and don't care who may disagree with me on the taste, &c., of the thing, that I enjoy most thoroughly that brief half hour "across the walnuts and the wine," and it was no small trial on my already overworked patience that any enjoyment of it was totally out of the question on account of the stifling heat. I don't know whether or not it was within the range of possibility to make things more agreeable for us, and will not therefore either bother you or myself as to the things that might have been done and might not have been done; but this I will say, and my banker will prove the fact if you want further evidence, that I paid £60 in hard cash, exclusive of transit through Egypt, for a first-class passage to Brindisi, besides paying a very high price on board for very indifferent liquors, and that I never in my life spent money for which I received so little satisfaction. There it is out for you and I don't care who gainsays the statement. The whole thing is a take in and by no means worth the price, no matter what people say. Had I gone right through, as I should have, and been in London some weeks ago, I probably would have another feeling, but the one I have, at present is that of having been "done brown."

I trust and pray that the P. and O. will hear enough of the delay they have occasioned us, and that on another occasion they will not leave their oldest and worst ships to do the work for which they, the Company, are subsidised and enriched, while the new and powerful ones are sent to China to race home with the new teas. No doubt John Bull likes dainties on his breakfast table, but I think they will scarcely stifle his indignation at the slovenly performance of work he pays heavily for. The passage up the Red Sea was productive of one casualty, which may be said to savour of the romantic. There were a good many second-class passengers, mostly from Australia, and amongst them was a man who had seen some rough work in the Bush. A short time since he was left some £1,200 a year, and he was on his way home to enjoy it, but fate was against him, and the poor fellow died of disease of the heart about three days out from Aden. There was very little known of him, but every one sympathised in his untimely fate, though there may be some in England, say the next heir, who probably may rejoice that he is now feeding the fish in the Red Sea. By the way, there was another man on board who was or rather is some what of a celebrity. He is a very fortunate digger, who has disposed of his claim for £100,000, and is now on his way home to enjoy the proceeds of his luck. He it appears took a first-class passage, just as he says himself, to let them—whoever "them" may be—see what he could do, but he had his "wittals" forard. In fact being a man of common sense, despite his great fortune, which might be said to suffice to shake the stability of that commodity in any one, he feeling uncomfortable and ill at ease amongst people he was unaccustomed to associate with, spent his time amongst those who understood him and with whom he could get on. When we reached Suez, much to our satisfaction, we found that the Simla, which was to have brought on the mails coming by the Travancore, was ordered to bring on the mails, delayed on board the Behar, to Brindisi at once. The Peshawur went through the Canal with the passengers for Southampton on board, and I understand she is to come round to Alexandria and take the Southampton mails and passengers per Travancore on to that port. We arrived at Suez about 7 o'clock A.M. on Sunday, and on the same day we left for Alexandria at 7-30 P.M., where we arrived at 5-30 on Monday morning and immediately went on board the Simla. It is some satisfaction that we were not delayed till the coming up of the Travancore's mails, a delay we all fully expected, but I understand the home people are to be thanked for this, as they telegraphed out to have the mails and passengers behind time pushed on at once. There has been nothing of any interest worth detailing thus far, and were I to enter into a description of the Mediterranean, I am sure you would feel as sick of it as I do myself at this moment. It is very jolly, delicious, delightful, and all the gushing you may in your fancy apply to it, but for my own part I had rather just now be breathing the thickest fog ever passed over London, or *sans culotte* on a breezy night in the centre of the bay of Aden.

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

BOMBAY.

DHARWAR.—Mr. A. B. Steward has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Middleton.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. W. F. Knapp, one of the Professors of the Grant Medical College, has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

THE TOLL TAX BILL.—The vernacular papers of this Presidency cry out against the passing of the Hon. Col. Kennedy's bill by the Legislative Council.

ASSAULT.—A Mussulman named Abdool Assam, a shop-keeper, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with assaulting Ameens, girl, and was fined five Rupees.

KATTYWAR.—Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, Extra Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, has temporarily taken charge of Captain Salmon's place, who has gone to Baroda.

THE POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 75 from Messrs. Jamsetjee Ruttonjee and another, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

WEATHER AT BHOWNUGGUR.—A correspondent writes that there was a good fall of rain at Bhownuggar. The crops were in a flourishing state. Public health was reported to be good.

CIVIL SURGEON AT JACOBABAD.—Surgeon C. W. MacRury has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, during the absence of Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee on privilege leave for ninety days.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Maratha by name Bhicka Comdajee was convicted of stealing a brass pot, belonging to one Wittoo Bapoojee, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced one Fuckroodeen Mahomed to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing four rupees from the pocket of one Appa Siddoo.

STRIPES.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Govind Mowjee, a noted thief, was charged with stealing two pieces of iron plate, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—On Wednesday a Hindoo named Thackersey Narayen, of Messrs Pelly and Co., reported to the executive police the loss of Rs. 150 in currency notes. Two hamals in the service of the firm have been given in custody on suspicion. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, yesterday, one Shaik Pilloo Juboo and seven others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Framjee, with being found in a common gaming house gaming with cards, dice, and money. They were adjudged guilty and fined three rupees each.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Dhurma Yessoo and three other boatmen were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with stealing a quantity of porter, belonging to the Commissariat Department. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the prisoners guilty and sentenced them to receive ten stripes each.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunnuds to Messrs. Mahadeo Chimajee Apte, Vakeel, High Court, and Choonilal Dalpatram Kavishwa, authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the Ahmedabad district; Messrs. Surbhai Trikamdas and Nagardas Trikamjee Mehta, in the district of Surat; and Mr. Luxmon Apajee Gokhale, in the Rutnagherry district.

TWO PARSEE SURGEONS.—Drs. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee and Cursetjee Framjee Khorey, two well-known graduates of the Grant Medical College, who went to England sometime ago, have been admitted as members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, having passed the required examinations for the diploma. Dr. Badhurjee also intends to apply to the Edinburgh University for the degree of M.D.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the the morning of the 11th August 1873, Rs. 37,94,507; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 15,441; total, Rs. 38,09,948; deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 1,00,000; total balance, Rs. 37,09,948. There are in addition 38,231 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

CHANGES IN THE SUB-REGISTRY OFFICES.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, on and from the 1st of October the Sub-Registry Office of Muzagon, in the District of Bombay, being abolished, the Sub-District of Mandvee shall be conterminous with the old Municipal Wards of Mandvee, Oomercarry, Muzagon, Parel, and Mahim, and the Sub-District of Bhooleshwur conterminous with the old Municipal Wards of Bhooleshwur, Kamateepoora, Girgaum, and Malabar Hill.

MESSRS. ANTROBUS & Co. of Liverpool have intimated to their constituents by circular received by yesterday's mail that they are closing their establishment (of Messrs. Antrobus & Co., formerly Rennie, Scovell & Co.) in Bombay from 31st instant and transferring their business to the old and respectable firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., who have agreed to take charge of and wind up any outstanding business. They further intimate that their former representative in Bombay, Mr. Wilson, and their present representative, Mr. Oliphant, are joining the establishment of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. and their home correspondents.

THE CASE OF THE PARSEE PRIEST OF NOWSAREE.—This case which was forwarded to the Resident at Baroda for his investigation, has been ordered by Colonel Phayre to be sent to Surat for trial, as it appears that the priest is a resident of a place called Vijulpore, near Nowsaree, belonging to British territory. It was urged on behalf of the Baroda Durbar that the place belonged to the Gaekwar's territory, and that the trial therefore should take place at Baroda; but Colonel Phayre was satisfied that the place where the priest lived belonged to British territory. The transference of the case has created a great sensation at Baroda.

THE LATE MR. ANSTEY.—On Saturday, a meeting of the Satya Sadhak Subha was held at the premises of the Munguldas Nuthoobhoy girls' school. A lecture in Gujerathee was read by a young Hindoo before a large audience of Hindoos and Khojahs. The subject of the lecture was "Independence." After the termination of the lecture, Rao Saheb Mahiputram Roopram and others spoke a great deal in praise of the late Mr. Anstey. They particularly dwelt on the fearless and independent character of the deceased gentleman and the loss the public have sustained by his death. The chair was occupied by a well known Hindoo gentleman, Mr. Munsookhram Soorajram.

THE police, sent after the ex-Imaum of Muscat has failed to capture the fugitive. His movements were tracked as far as the banks of the Hingoli River, about 200 miles from Kurrachee. He crossed it when it had flooded, and this circumstance prevented the ex-Imaum from being followed up.—*Sindian.*

A SAD accident occurred in the Native Town last Thursday afternoon, attended with the loss of two lives. It appears a Banian, named Kooshal, about 22 years of age, went to a well, situated in the compound of a masjid, for the purpose of drawing water. His pot fell in, and he foolishly descended to recover it. The well was rather deep, and the bottom is of very narrow dimensions, so much so as to have prevented him ascending. His cries for help brought his mother to his assistance. She descended, and both mother and son were taken out lifeless. She was a widow, and the deceased was her only son.—*Ibid.*

H. E. the Governor has sent out invitations to a *select* number of ladies and gentlemen for an Evening Party at 9 30 P.M. to-night. Undress.—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 20.

WE regret to learn that Signor Inzoli has been obliged to leave Poona on account of sickness. This will be a great disappointment to the lovers of music at this station. We do not recollect a season when there was so little entertainment provided for the musical public. Where is our Philharmonic Society now?—*Ibid.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWNING.—We regret to learn that a student of the Civil Engineering College was accidentally drowned in a well near the river on Monday last. He and one of his friends had gone to the well, which is on the brink of the river at the Sungum, to drink water and he was drowned—it is supposed by his foot slipping on the muddy bank before any help could be rendered to him. Information was at once given to Mr. Cooke, the Principal of the Engineering College, who was on the spot within half-an-hour after the lad had fallen into the water. He and some of the students of the College got out the body, but life was found to be extinct. The deceased was a student in the Maistry Class at the College and was the only son of his poor parents. His father was sent for immediately after the body was discovered, and his grief was painful to witness. A subscription to defray the expenses of the funeral was made by the students on the spot and Rs. 25 were realised.—*Ibid.*

DROWNED ACCIDENTALLY.—On Sunday last, a dhobie boy about eight years of age was accidentally drowned on the other side of Sir Jamsetjee's Bund. It appears that his mother was washing clothes in the river, and the foot of the boy slipping the current carried him away. His body has not as yet been recovered.—*Poona Observer.*

PRAYERS FOR RAIN-FALL.—Since Sunday last, twenty-four Brahmuns have been deputed to perform the necessary ceremonies, and to offer prayers at the "Umbratayshwer Temple" in Sunwar Pait for an early fall of rain. The god Umbrayshwer has been placed in deep water, and will be kept so until we have some heavy showers of rain.—*Ibid.*

BARON H. DELARPENT, the Sessions Judge of Poona, has committed a soldier of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Judicature. This soldier was originally committed to the Criminal Sessions of Poona by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, on a charge of attempt to commit rape on a girl of seven years of age.—*Ibid.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF ORNAMENTS.—On Tuesday night last the house of a prostitute named Essoo Satarkurnee was broken in, in Sookurwar Pait, near Toolseebaugh. It appears that the thieves had entered the upper storey of the house through a window, after breaking an iron hook, and carried off a very large box containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of about ten or twelve thousand rupees. This box appears to have been carried off by the staircase. The box was found lying broken open in a lane about the distance of one hundred and fifty feet from the house. Colonel Stanley Scott, the Superintendent of the Poona District Police, inspected yesterday the house in which the robbery was committed. The robbery has not as yet been traced.—*Poona Observer.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 19th August, was 312, being 18 more than in the preceding week, 94 less than the total of the week ending 20th August 1872, and 8 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 264 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total birth ex. of still born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5	5
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	9	16
Esplanade	10,484	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Market	43,198	...	15	...	5	1	2	...	32	31
Mandvee	35,100	...	12	...	4	3	...	...	20	12
Chukla	36,748

His Lordship—Why not appoint Mr. McIver?

Mr. Constable—Nicol and Co. have always been unfriendly with the firm; and he is an assistant.

Mr. Mayhew—He is not an assistant; and he has nothing to do with Nicol and Co.

Mr. Constable strongly objected to Mr. McIver and Mr. Lidbetter under any circumstances.

His Lordship directed the parties to agree as to some name or other, and adjourned the matter.

Mr. Ferguson afterwards applied with consent that Mr. L. A. Watkins, Deputy Registrar, be appointed the receiver.

His Lordship made an order that Mr. Watkins be appointed the receiver in the suit without security, with power to appoint an agent to act under him at Kurrachee. Costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

R. L. SOUTHERN AND CO. v. HAJEE MAHOMED CASSUM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bowrey, for the plaintiffs, presented a plaint and applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the defendants to show cause why the plaintiffs should not be declared entitled to the goods assigned over to them, why defendants should not be restrained by an injunction of the Court from making away or disposing of or dealing with the goods, and why a receiver or manager should not be appointed. The learned counsel also applied for an interim injunction. The plaintiffs are merchants and the defendants are tanners in Bombay. In January 1873 plaintiffs advanced to defendants Rs. 19,482 in consideration of defendants giving them a lien over their tannery and the skins, hides, and all other property therein. In July 1873 plaintiffs pressed defendants for payment of the money, when the latter executed another agreement, which was duly registered, whereby they agreed to consign to England through plaintiffs only all the skins, hides, &c., prepared at their tannery, at the same time giving to plaintiffs an unreserved power of sale of the property. Plaintiff afterwards took possession of the property. Defendants were pressed latterly by other creditors, one of whom had sought to enter into possession which led to a dispute and ended in a police case. Defendants had filed their schedule and vested their property in the Official Assignee. Plaintiffs had not got back their money, and upwards of Rs. 13,000 were due to them upon the agreement.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, for an injunction and receiver or manager, and for an interim injunction.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We are sorry to hear that Major J. L. Watts, Superintending Engineer of Military Works, Allahabad, is compelled to go home at once on sick certificate. Major C. M. Browne, Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Military Works, Murree, will, we believe, officiate for him.—*Pioneer.*

Among the treasures recently added to the Asiatic Society's Museum, is a *lusus naturæ* in the form of a double-headed snake. The creature seems to have consisted of two snakes united into one half way down the body. The Museum has long possessed a cobra 18 inches long with a perfect second head springing at right angles from the neck of the other, so the new comer will not be altogether among strangers.—*Ibid.*

The Government have notified for general information that, from and after the 1st September next, rewards for the destruction of wild animals in the Nagar Division will be paid at the rates specified below, which will be in force for a term of three years:—

	Rs.
For killing a Tiger	60
do. Leopard	40
do. Hyæna or Wolf	10

—*Bangalore Examiner.*

A mighty windfall has just dropped into the coffers of the Armenian Church, Calcutta. From a narrative we publish yesterday, it appears that a few months back a native law-broker called on the wardens, and told them he knew of a large sum of money bequeathed to their church, that was lying unclaimed. If they would give him one-fourth of the amount, he would assist them to recover the legacy. The wardens, however, succeeded in recovering it without his aid for themselves, and thus gained possession of Rs. 1,70,000. If they only discovered their rights through the native broker, it seems to us that their line of conduct was just a little mean.—*Pioneer.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Aug. 1.)

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clanricarde has moved for a return of the services in the field on the Punjaub frontier from 1849 to 1863, for which medals were granted; also for a similar return respecting the Bazotee expedition of 1869, and has inquired why the provisions of the Warrant of 1863, granting medals for frontier services, were not extended to the forces engaged in the last-named expedition. The Duke of Argyll consented to produce the returns asked for. In reply to the question concerning the Bazotee expedition, his grace observed that medals were only given upon the recommendation of the Government of India.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke's motion for an inquiry by royal commission into the mode in which European officers are supplied to the native army in India has been negatived without a division, after a protracted discussion upon it. The bill for granting an additional £10,000 a-year to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage has been read a second time. Twenty members, however, voted against it. On the motion of Sir David Wedderburn a return has been ordered of the number of civil servants, and their salaries, employed in British India and the native states.

The Under-Secretary for India has introduced his financial statement, showing that up to March, 1872 there had been a surplus of over three millions—the largest known since the China trade was thrown open. The year just ended showed a surplus of nearly a million and a half, and for the coming year, ending next month, it is estimated that there will be a virtual equilibrium, the revenue being £48,286,000, against an expenditure of £48,066,000. The disappearance of the surplus he attributed to the cessation of the income-tax. As regards local taxation he stated that nearly 200 millions of our Indian fellow-subjects only paid £3,200,000 in local taxation, or 3s. 7½d. per head, against £3 2s. 8d paid by the population of England. This statement was met by a motion by Mr. Fawcett to the following effect:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the present constitution of the Government of India fails to secure an efficient or economical management of its finances, and that this House views with apprehension the state of local taxation in that country, and is of opinion that its financial condition must be regarded as unsatisfactory so long as the income-tax forms its only financial resource." The continuation of the debate was adjourned till this evening. The prorogation is fixed for August 5.

The Spanish insurgents have constituted a Government with General Contreras at the head. Don Carlos is at Echsuri, and a proposal made by him to the Spanish Minister of War to exchange prisoners has been acceded to. The Carlist blockade of Bilbao has been raised, and the latest news states that the insurgents at Seville had set fire to their positions by means of petroleum, and that severe fighting continues. From Almeria it is announced that after two hours' cannonading the insurgents attempted to disembark, but were repulsed. Carlist advices represent that the revolutionary juntas in Granada and Seville have seized the property of the Church, and adopted other violent measures. The town and entire garrison of Lizaraga, in Navarre, have fallen into the hands of the Carlists, whose forces and ammunition are increasing daily.

The Shah has left Italy, and has been received by the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.

The Royal Family are at Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna, have been on a visit to the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood.

The Russian journals are highly eulogistic on the approaching marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess, and state that a visit from Queen Victoria to St. Petersburg, on the occasion, is considered likely.

Mr. Gladstone has been indisposed for some days, and was unable to attend the ministerial banquet at the Mansion House on July 28. He is now, however, somewhat recovered, and has been in his place in the House of Commons on the last two evenings.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeals, with costs, of Ramburry Mondul and others *v.* Mothoor Mohum Mondul; and that of the Ranee of Chilloree *v.* the Government of India. In the appeal of the widow of Shunker Suhai *v.* Rajah Kassie Pershad, their lordships will advise Her Majesty that the order of the court below should be varied, and that it be declared that the widow was entitled to a share in the property she claimed. Each party to bear their own costs.

The Goodwood Cup has been won by Flageolet, the second place being obtained by Favonius, and the third by Cremorne.

Obituary of the Week.—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Manning, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. J. Worthy, Bo. Ret.; Capt. O. Goldsmith, late 93rd and 50th Regts.; Lieut. J. Green, late Mad. Fus.; J. Grundy, Esq., J.P. for Lancaster; the Hon. Elizabeth Lloyd; R. T. Master, Capt. Gren. Guards; J. B. Pentland, Esq., late Bolivian Consul; Lady James Townshend.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Mr. Grant Duff, in moving that the House do resolve itself into committee on the East Indian accounts, said, he rose for the fifth time to make the Indian Financial Statement, and was happy to say that statement would show a more prosperous condition of affairs in India than it had ever been his lot to describe in that House. He must perforce according to custom and the necessities of the case, divide his subject into three parts, and speak first of the year of actuals—viz, the year which ended on the 31st of March 1872; secondly, of the year of the regular estimate—namely, the year which ended on the 31st of March, 1873; and thirdly, of the year of the Budget estimate—namely, the year which would end on the 31st of March, 1874; but he should endeavour to give those who had hitherto censured him for being too long in his exposition the contrasted but doubtless equally keen satisfaction of censuring him for being too short. In the year of actuals, the year ending 31st of March, 1872, we had received as income £50,110,215, and had paid on account of ordinary expenditure £46,986,038. Thus the surplus was no less than £3,124,177, the largest ever known in Indian annals since the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly of the China trade in 1834. For that great surplus they had to thank chiefly two things, one within, and one not within, their own control—economy and opium. He now came to the year ending the 31st of March, 1873—that was, the year of the regular estimate, in which they expected to receive as income £49,914,000, and had to pay on account of our ordinary expenditure £48,422,000, which would leave a surplus of £1,492,000, thanks again partly to economy, partly to a season favourable to the agriculturist, partly to that mysterious, but for the present, friendly opium. These expectations were founded, of course, on the approximate accounts for periods of the year ranging from nine to eleven months, on which the regular estimate which they submitted to Parliament in May was based, but their latest advices from India did not lead them to believe that they were too sanguine. He came now to the year passing over their heads, the year of the Budget's estimate. Sir R. Temple expected on the 27th of March last to receive this year £48,286,000, and to have to pay £48,066,000. That was, he expected, an equilibrium, supported, as he put it, by a small surplus of £220,000, a smaller surplus it must be admitted than the Secretary of State had on various occasions pointed out as desirable; and even that surplus must be reduced by the sum of £80,000 omitted in India from the transport charges, and the estimated surplus was then £140,000 only. The cause of the smallness of the surplus was the abolition of the income-tax, which, reimposed by Lord Mayo in 1869, had, after various vicissitudes familiar to those who watched Indian affairs, been surrendered, at least for the present by Lord Northbrook. The income-tax of 1 per cent. was expected to bring in £561,000 net in the year of the regular estimate, and taking the same sum as its produce in 1873-74 would have given them a surplus of £692,000 for the year now in progress—just the sort of surplus for which successive Secretaries of State had wished the Government of India to budget. Nevertheless, the income-tax had been given up, and the Secretary of State in Council had sanctioned the policy of the Viceroy. The hon. member for Brighton, in replying to him last year, quoted a long chain of authorities against the income-tax. Some hon. gentlemen would remember that he then carefully guard himself from saying one word in favour of the maintenance of the income-tax, having, indeed, a shrewd suspicion that Lord Northbrook would not maintain it; but he disputed most strongly the statement contained in the hon. member's motion that its unsuitability was admitted, and said that for every opinion the hon. gentleman could cite against it, another just as good could be cited in its favour. (Mr. Fawcett: I said the Under Secretary's statement was for every authority he produced he could produce five against it.) Let them see how the matter stood. Lord Mayo was sometimes in favour of, sometimes doubtful about, the income-tax, so they would not count him as on either side; but against Lord Northbrook they might put Lord Lawrence; against Sir Charles Trevelyan they might put Sir Richard Temple; against the hon. member for Wick (Mr. Laing) they might put Sir Bartle Frere; against the right hon. member for Tiverton (Mr. Massey) they might put Mr. Ellis; against Lord Hobart they might put Sir Philip Wodehouse; against Mr. Bayley they might put Lord Napier of Magdala, or Sir John Strachey; and so he might go on almost *ad infinitum*. There was a habit of mind which was a most convenient one in considering financial, and indeed all others matters—the habit of seeing facts exactly as one would like to see them. That habit was possessed to perfection by those who talked of the extraordinary *consensus* of opinion against the income-tax. He could see no such *consensus*, and had rarely had to consider a question on which there was so much to be said on the both sides. Not that he wished to doubt or dispute the wisdom of the course which had been pursued by Lord Northbrook. The line taken by a portion of the Anglo-Indian press; the dislike of many of the own officers to tax which fell largely on themselves; the anger of the wealthy natives, who desired that the *misera contribuens plebs*, to use the famous old Hungarian phrase, should continue to be *contribuens* and *misera*; lastly, the course taken in that House on more than one occasion by the Hon. member for Brighton had thrown a heavy weight into the scale against the income-tax. In a country like India political considerations—and those the politics of consideration not of the distant future but of the passing hour—must often overpower the lessons of merely financial wisdom. Destiny might have in store for them in India a far more brilliant financial future than he dared venture to anticipate; but unless she had, indeed, great surprises for them, he should be extremely sorry to guarantee that the income-tax would not be reimposed by some Viceroy or other within the next ten years. For the moment, however, it had vanished from the number of controverted Indian questions (he wished he could say (*abiit ad plures*); and so he passed to the last item of information which it was necessary to set forth before the broad outlines of our actual pecuniary position were made apparent to hon. members—the statement, namely, of the balances which India had at her bankers in England and in India on March 31, 1873. India had at her bankers in England £2,988,444, or about her normal balance. In India she had 18 crores and 91 lacs of rupees, a sum which, if the rupee were worth 2s., as it used to be, would represent £18,910,000; but, as the rupee was only worth 1s. 10½d., or thereabouts, at present, did not, of course, represent nearly so much money. Still, it was a larger cash balance than they wanted, thanks, chiefly, to their great surpluses and to their small expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary in the last two years of actuals; so they proposed to bring it down to normal proportions by paying out of it all the remunerative works of the current year—to the amount of nearly four millions. It resulted from what he had said that their pecuniary position for the moment was as follows. They had a large surplus in the last year of actuals, a good surplus in the year of the Regular Estimate, an equilibrium supported by a nominal surplus in the year now passing over them, and a large balance at their bankers. The fact in connection with this matter was that as far as money was concerned, the lines had fallen to them in pleasant places, and it was particularly amusing to observe that the *quasi* panic about the perilous state of Indian financial, of which the hon. member for Brighton had made himself the mouthpiece, did not begin until after the measures were taken which ended in sweeping away the deficit that accumulated in the unlucky three years which terminated with the spring of 1869, and originated that *quasi* panic. In those three years the deficit on the actual accounts was no less than £6,299,216, while in the three years that followed them—viz. 1869-70, 1870-71, 1871-72, the surpluses on the actual accounts were no less than £4,725,836, so that the year ending March 21, 1873, the year of the regular estimates, in which they expected a surplus of £1,492,038, would very nearly redress the balance and sweep of the traces of the three years' deficit altogether. That was satisfactory, but there was better behind. If we took the whole series of Indian accounts from the time when Mr. Wilson first took the finances in hand—that is, from 1860 down to the end of the year of the regular estimates—we should find a surplus of income over expenditure during the thirteen years of £724,885. He showed last year in some detail that we had out of income since the 1st of May, 1861, expended something like thirty millions in roads, canals, harbours, civil buildings, military buildings, State railways, and other works of a permanent character absolutely necessary to India if she was to rank as a civilised country; so that India's position was that of a landed proprietor who, looking back on the management of his estates for thirteen years, found that he had enormously improved those estates out of his ordinary income, and had also at his bankers a few thousands in hard cash—a position which could not be described as unenviable. Of course, the enemies of the Indian Government would immediately say, "Oh, you are quite forgetting that you have appropriated and used as ordinary income a number of sums which you call windfalls, but which a mercantile concern, if managed accordingly to proper mercantile principles, would have treated as capital and not have used as income at all." To that his reply was—"Well, suppose for the sake of argument what you say is true as to all these items to which you object, it is indisputable that we have charged against income sums to a very much greater amount than the amount of these disputed items, all of which sums a mercantile concern would have charged against capital and not against income, so that when I only claim to have a surplus of £324,000 on the finances of India since Mr. Wilson took them in hand, I confess I wonder at my own moderation." Now, then, that we had a surplus, let us look around and see what there was to make us uneasy for the future, and what to reassure us in the present state of Indian finance. And, first, he would take the dark side of our affairs, and begin with the guaranteed railways. The return from these had of late shown hardly any tendency to increase. The passenger traffic had improved somewhat, but the goods traffic was nearly stationary, and the worst feature of the case was that no one seemed quite clear about the reason. The most plausible explanation that had come before him was that for Indian exports, consisting chiefly of heavy goods, the railways were not used except when time was an object and time was an object only when the demand for Indian merchandise was unusually great. It was obvious, however, that this explanation would only apply to railways which had to compete with water carriage. He should be glad if, in the discussion of to-night, the hon. member for London, or any other hon. member, could throw some light on this matter. The heavy charge for guaranteed railway interest, estimated at nearly £1,800,000 for the year passing over our heads, was the least satisfactory element in our financial affairs. But, at [illegible], £1,800,000 was not an intolerable price to pay for the enormous advantage which both natives and Europeans derived from the Indian railway system, even if the charge were certain to be permanent. Considering that till the other day the average return from the capital invested in English railways was only 4 per cent., a return of 3 per cent. from Indian railways could hardly be called disastrous. It was easy to be wise after the event, and to wish that we had laid down all our Indian railways on a narrow guage. But it was not fair to charge our predecessors with improvidence, because they made the arrangements which it was natural they should make in what might be called the infancy, or at least the youth, of railway enterprise. (Hear.) Next came opium, with regard to the return from which although, as he had already said, the sales in recent years had been very favourable to us, he could not rid himself of a certain vague feeling of apprehension. No doubt the analogy of the claret and champagne vineyards might hold good, but that remained to be proved, though certainly up to the present time the most sanguine anticipations had been those most justified by events. On this subject also he trusted any hon. member who had special knowledge of the question from the Chinese side might say a word. Then there were the growing charges of furloughs and of the pension list, more especially in relation to uncovenanted civilians—necessary, no doubt, but not the less financially disagreeable. He did not add the prospective demand for military allowances, about which so much had been said, because he believed many of the assertions which passed current on this subject were founded on misapprehension, and that if peace continued, considerable, though cautious, reductions in our military expenditure would be not the least characteristic feature in the rule of Lord Northbrook. Nothing could be stronger than the desire of his noble friend the Secretary of State and of his Council to strengthen the Viceroy's hands in this vital matter. Reckless statements, not to use a stronger term, had been made to the contrary in India under the veil of the anonymous, but nothing could be easier than to prove by a long catena of despatches that military reduction was one of the very first things to which the present Secretary of State called the attention of the Government of India, and that he had gone on pressing it on its attention. Then it was said that many of the irrigation works won't pay immediately. Of course not, no one ever dreamt that some of them could pay immediately, unless the people who owned irrigable lands were forced to take the water. Lord Mayo and his Council thought that they should be forced. The Secretary of State in Council objected to this, thinking it a too despotic measure, and being convinced that it would be better to wait till experience and education had taught the people the value of an insurance against scarcity or famine. But in a country where the governors are some hundred years at least in advance of the governed in intelligence, must we make no public works till the people could see their advantages and pay for them? That might be right policy, but if it was, nearly everything we had been doing for the last thirty years with reference to public works had been wrong, the talk about developing the resources of India had been moonshine, this House had been hopelessly mistaken, and the most obstructive members of the most obstructive days of the old Court of Directors were utterly right. There was every reason to believe that our irrigation works, taken as a whole sooner or later, directly or indirectly, pay a handsome percentage on the money they had cost; but, whether they would or not they must be made, for the very people who now shook their heads over the unprofitable expenditure would be the first to shriek and rage if a new famine caught us napping. (Hear, hear.) Our position in India was an anomaly, and must have many anomalous results. He turned now to the brighter side of our affairs, and first he would take the elasticity of our revenue. The hon. member for Brighton did not agree in thinking that our revenue was elastic; but what were the facts? The land revenue had increased since 1868-69 by £594,166, the salt revenue had increased by £378,355, the opium revenue by £800,494, the excise revenue by £85,873, and all this increase had been natural, not the result of new taxes, except in so far as the total was swelled by an increase under salt, the duty on which was during the viceroyalty of Lord Mayo increased at Madras and Bombay by five anuas a maund, or about 7½d. on 82lb. That increase accounted for about £220,000. There was no important decrease of revenue to be set against this increase of about £1,800,000 per annum, or £1,600,000 if we put out of sight that part of the increase under salt to which he had just alluded. So much for the improved probabilities of receipt. Turning to the other side of the account, he was again so fortunate as to take precisely the opposite view to that taken by the hon. member for Brighton. The hon. member informed the House last year that our expenditure was very elastic. He was happy to say that some of it was very elastic, because if they were not in India to civilise and raise India—things which could not be done without spending a great deal of money—they had better leave it as soon as possible, and wind up their affairs. But was all their expenditure so very elastic in the sense of rising? If so, how came it that they spent £52,036,721 in 1868-69, and only £46,986,038 in the last year of actuals? He answered, partly, of course, because, £700,000 of expenditure which used to be paid out of the Imperial Exchequer was now paid out of provincial exchequers, which received the corresponding receipts. Still, when they had allowed for that fact, the expenditure in the last year of actuals was less than the expenditure of 1868-69 by more than 4½ millions. The figures were as follows:—In the year ending March 31, 1869, there was spent £52,036,721; in the year ending March 31, 1870, they spent £51,782,412; in the year ending March 31, 1871, they spent £49,930,606; and in the year ending March 31, 1872 they spent £46,986,038. So that the expenditure of India was less in the year ending March 31, 1872, than it was in the year ending March 31, 1869, by £5,050,683. Deduct from that the £700,000 for provincial services, and the result was a net decrease of £4,350,683. Looking even at our military expenditure, which was the most troublesome part of all, he found that in the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1869, £16,369,581 were spent, but in the last year of actuals only £15,678,112 were spent, showing that the expenditure was less by £691,469, and the estimated decrease in the year of the regular and Budget estimate was even greater. Let them look next at their transactions with the railways as affected by the exchanges. He mentioned on the 3rd of August, 1869, that whereas they had for many years been losing heavily in their transactions with the guaranteed railway companies by loss on exchange, their annually recurring drain on that account would before long be replaced by an annual influx. And so it had turned out, for the very next year showed £40,000 to the good under this head; the next year showed £131,000, and the last year of actuals £209,000; while the estimated gain in the year of the regular estimate was still higher. Let them take next the interest on the debt. In 1871-72 it amounted to £5,966,299; or 1873-74 it was estimated at £5,770,000; and in 1874-75 an additional £450,000 would come off, so that it would be something like £5,320,000, or less than it was in 1867-68 by a good deal over £400,000. He had now put before the committee their actual position at that moment, and having sketched in rapid outline what appeared to him to be the least hopeful and the most hopeful features in our Indian financial situation, he thought that most persons would agree with him that the more hopeful features predominated. He knew that he had been accused of being unduly sanguine, and of taking a *couleur de rose* view of Indian finance. Nothing would be easier, if it were worth while, than to show by reference to *Hansard* that there was not a shadow of truth in such an accusation, but that, on the contrary, he had on more than one occasion protested in so many words against taking a *couleur de rose* view of Indian finance, and had dwelt upon the dangers likely to arise from doing so. In truth, one who held the office which he held had no temptation to do otherwise. The fact that Indian subjects were to most people so ghastly dull had its advantages, in that the person who dealt with them on behalf of the Government was forced by the very nature of things to pique himself upon being right, and not upon being in accordance with those who imagined that they reflected public opinion in relation to Indian affairs—to imagine, he said, that they reflected it, for those persons did public opinion much wrong who confounded it with the capricious ebb and flow of speculative exaggeration about India with which they were familiar on platforms and in the press. The truest gauge of public opinion about India was to be found, after all, in the state of the market for our securities, and that, he was happy to say, was all that could be desired. They had the second best credit in the world, and that, considering what was the state of India before they went there, and the rate at which the company used at first to have to borrow, was surely something to be proud of. (Hear.) He had thus completed the financial statement, but felt bound before sitting down to make a few remarks upon a very sweeping motion which had been placed upon the paper by the hon. gentleman the member for Brighton. The hon. member's motion was in the following terms:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the present constitution of the Government of India fails to secure an efficient or economical management of its finances, and that this House views with apprehension the state of local taxation in that country, and is of opinion that its financial condition must be regarded as unsatisfactory so long as the income-tax forms its only financial reserve."

First, then, as to the present constitution of the Government of India failing to secure an efficient or economical management of its finances. That sweeping proposition must refer either to the Government of India in India, or to the Government of India at home, or to both of these bodies. He admitted that, with regard to the Government of India in India, the control of the financial member of Council over the other departments was not so great as that of the Treasury in England; but the house must recollect that the Government of India, unlike the Government of England, was a personal Government, and that it presupposed that the power in the last resort to control all departments must be in the hands of the Governor-General. He did not describe this as an ideal Government for India or for any other country, but it was clearly the only possible Government for India at the present moment. In the old days of the Company finance was much the weakest part of our Indian affairs, but it had been steadily getting into better and better order, and he defied any one to point to any moment in our history when it had been so well organised as it was at present. The whole tendency of things in India was towards increased watchfulness over the finances and increased economy. The figures which he had laid before the House proved it to demonstration, and greater care was being constantly given not only to the larger questions of finance, but to the form of the accounts. He did not say that they had arrived at perfection even now; he thought it was probable that some good suggestions would, in time, be made, and some improved practices date from, the committee which was then sitting; but he did say that the progress from better to better had been steady, and during the last thirteen years had been without a check. He confessed that, looking at the working of the Indian Government in its relation to the finance, he did not see any improvement at present possible that could be introduced which was not in the way of being introduced. If the committee now sitting, when it had taken all its evidence, had any suggestions to make, of course whatever Government was in power would give them most careful and respectful attention, but no new suggestions of any value had been made by the witnesses, for the members of that committee were aware that the improved form of the accounts laid before Parliament was due to the committee itself, and above all to the chairman. (Hear.) Turning next to the allegation that the Government of India in England failed to secure an efficient or economical management of its finances, he entirely denied the truth of the proposition. He thought the form of Government which was settled by Parliament in 1858 was in most respects a wise Government, though members of Council were appointed for life. Making allowance, however, for that one serious error, the Council had worked extremely well, and had exercised a very efficient supervision over the finance of India, except in the very few cases in which the Parliament had stepped in and overruled it. But the hon. member went on to say that the House viewed with apprehension our Indian local taxation. Well, all he could reply was that if the House viewed that taxation with apprehension it must be very easily frightened. What did our local taxation in India amount to? Why, it amounted to only two millions and a-half per annum, and the provincial taxation to about three-quarters of a million. That surely could not seriously be said to be a heavy local taxation to be raised from a country as large as Europe without Russia. 3s. 7½d. per head was actually the whole amount of the taxation raised in India, inclusive of the land revenue. That was a fact which seemed to him one of the most creditable that had ever been told of any nation. Then the hon. member said that the financial condition of India must be regarded as unsatisfactory as long as the income-tax remained our only financial reserve. But, in the first place the income-tax was not our only financial reserve, and in the next place, if it were he did not for a moment admit that the income-tax was a bad financial reserve. It was an open secret that the Governor-General's Council was very much divided indeed upon the subject, and some of the people who were most hostile to the income-tax were strong partisans of other taxes. Mr. Hunter, for example, a violent opponent of the income-tax, had advocated a tax upon pán, the leaf which was chewed along with the betel nut, and others were in favour of a tobacco-tax. Some again would raise the salt tax in Madras and Bombay; while succession duties, and a capitation tax like that which worked so well in Burmah, had all had their advocates. He had no hesitation in saying that he preferred the income-tax to any of these, but then he was distinctly a friend to the income-tax, and if the Governor-General could have been guided by mere financial, as distinguished from political considerations, he should like to have seen him abolish the inland duties on sugar, equalise the salt tax, thereby greatly curtailing the salt line, and perhaps even abolish the export duty on rice, before he had reduced the income-tax below two per cent. Information from India led Her Majesty's Government to believe that it was the intention of Lord Northbrook to grapple with several of these questions during his term of office. For obvious reasons, he would not say which, but he mentioned the fact in order to show that neither Lord Northbrook nor Her Majesty's Government shared the hon. member's alarm about the state of our finances. He looked with great hope towards the possibility of further military reduction, and the latest news which Her Majesty's Government had about opium gave them every reason to hope that that important resource would not fail them just at the moment when the sudden loss of the income-tax made them feel grave, though not uneasy. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the speaker do leave the chair.

Mr. Fawcett moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Ayrton urged that the discussion upon this most important subject ought not to be stopped at a quarter-past eleven. He taught his hon. friend might very well proceed to address the House at that period. (Hear.)

Mr. Fawcett appealed to the Speaker whether he should lose his right of speaking on the main subject if he made one or two observations to explain why he moved the adjournment of the debate. He made that motion simply to consult the convenience of the House.

The Speaker said the hon. gentleman would be entitled to speak on the motion he had made for the adjournment of the debate, but he could not speak again on that question. If the House allowed the hon. gentleman to with draw his motion, he might then speak on the main question.

(*To be continued.*)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH OF AUGUST 2.

Note by a Chiropodist (in the Country for the first time.)—"Must be very painful—corn in the ear."

ARMY AND NAVY EXAMINATION,

Q.—What, on shore, corresponds to tarring a rope?
A.—Pitching a tent.

AN "AWFUL" SUGGESTION.

Working-Man—"Ain't satisfied, ain't yer, my noble Captins? Why don't yer 'strike'? That's 'ow we 'work the Horacle'! Yah!!!"

THE DONKEY'S QUESTION.

The announcement of every new discovery of which the use cannot be at once foreseen is met with a bray. The Latin for ee-haw is "*Cui bono?*"

PARSING, AND NO MISTAKE.

"O, Aunty!" "Well, 'Dear?'" "Why, he said, 'What's the next Article?'"

"Well, Dear?" "Why, he should say *Noun*, not *Article*."

CURIOUS AND TRUE.

Considering the antipathy to swine which is the characteristic of the ancient Hebrew religion, it is at least strange that the place chosen by the Jews for their cemetery should be at West Ham.

"THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM."

Enthusiastic Pedestrian—"Am I on the Right Road for Stratford,—Shakspeare's Town, you know, my Man. You've often heard of Shakspeare?"

Rustic—"Eer. Be you he?"

HOME AND SCHOOL.

There is a book just now a good deal advertised under the title of *Heaven our Home*. If Heaven is our home, we may conclude that Earth is our school, and look forward to the holidays; yet not many of us much like the idea of breaking up.

PLATFORM AMALGAMATION.

It is proposed that the United Kingdom Alliance, the Temperance League, the Anti-Tobacco Society, and all the other confederacies for minding other peoples' business, shall amalgamate themselves together into one comprehensive band of busibodies, under the name of "The Pragmatic Association."

WHOSE FAULT?

Wife (reproachfully.)—"O, Charles!" (She had returned to the Dining-Room, wondering why he had not come upstairs to Tea.)

Charles (who had evidently taken a little too much Wine.)—"V'y well, my dear! 'Sh not my Fault! 'Sh your Fault! Cookesh Fault!" 'Bisque Soup was Salt! Sh'preme d'la V'laille was Smoked! And Orange Fritters 'Tough as Leather! What did Capt'n du Cane shay? Bad Cookery cause of all sorts o' Crimes. 'Shamed of Yourshelf.

TWO OF A NAME.

Mrs. Malaprop has had a great disappointment. In the advertised programme of the International Exhibition she read, "Organ Performance (Mr. Gladstone), 1-30." She immediately started off to Kensington, full of delight at the thought of having her long-cherished desire to see and hear one of whom she had heard and read so much at last realised. After the music was over, some officious busybody destroyed all the poor old soul's pleasure by telling her that the performer was *not* the Prime Minister.

WORSE THAN "A PLAIN COOK."

"Plain Woman wanted, to assist a Lady in Housework, for Two Rooms rent-free. References."

The lady who publishes this Want must be a highly sanguine temperament if she excepts to receive a single answer to her advertisement. She cannot but be altogether ignorant of her own sex, to imagine for one moment that any member of it would ever acknowledge herself to be that "impossible she"—a "plain woman"! The "references" will not be required. It would be idle for us to give the address. It will never be wanted.

TWO VANITIES.

(Amateur Vocalist and his Wife, alone together after an Evening Party.)

"Did I look *Nice to-night*, Love?" "O, no end. H'm! was I in *Good Voice*?"

"First-rate, Love! Tell me, do you prefer me with a *Ribbon* in my hair, or *Flowers*?"

"O, either! Look here. Which Style suits me best, do you think?—the fervid Passions of *Santley*, or the thrilling tenderness of *De Sovia*?"

"O both! Don't you think a *Yellow Ribbon* with *Black Lace*' &c., &c., &c.

PUNCH DIXIT.

The truth about the Sparkling Glass
Thus to your heart consign:
Who drinks too little is an Ass,
Who drinks too much, a Swine.

MAXIM OF A MICAWBER.

Those kinsfolk I account our kind relations
Whose ready loans our frequent needs avail;
Who still encourage all our speculations,
And take the consequence when we fail.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

14TH AUGUST 1873.

Bills on Demand..... 1s. 10 3/16d.
" at 3 Months' Sight..... 1s. 10 3/32d.
" at 6 " ..... 1s. 10 3/32d.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

HOTELS.